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LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1908.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
(Only communications relating to the news column
should be addressed to THE EDITOR.)Correspondents must forward their names and ad-
dresses with communications addressed to the
Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good
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The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1908.

As the University about to be inaugurated in Hongkong will be one in which the Chinese will probably form ninety-five per cent. of the students, it may not be out of place to add to our remarks of yesterday some references to two proposals now under discussion to found Universities in China proper. A few days ago we reproduced from the *Times* a letter referring to a proposed arrangement between Oxford and Cambridge Universities for the founding of a University in China which, while giving a thorough training in Western science and art, would not impart any religious ideas, or, at least, would not be associated with any particular Christian belief. Practically simultaneous with the publication of that proposal was the announcement that the Throne had approved of a scheme for the establishment of a University at Peking and that two million taels had been promised for this purpose. These prospective institutions, added to the two already in existence—one at Peking and one at Tai-yuanfu (Shansi)—open up a gratifying vista of Chinese progress, but, to those who are not carried away by the enthusiasm of ideals and who pause to consider the practical side of the proposals, the prospect is not quite so rosy. Let us be misunderstood, let us hasten to add that neither is it devoid of hope. We willingly join in paying a tribute of appreciation of the work accomplished by the two existing universities at Peking and Taiyuanfu. They have helped to make Western knowledge more acceptable to the people. Their leaving effect on the mass

has been marked. But having said this, we will not be thought ungenerous if we suggest that there is a place in China for Universities which conform more to the European standard, to the standard set by the British, French or German Universities. The new universities need not be regarded as competitive with the existing institutions. The latter would continue to fulfil their distinctive functions. The new Universities would stand for the highest European education, the most advanced study possible. While China is very largely indebted to missionary enterprise—for the measure of Western knowledge which is already hers, she will doubtless appreciate quite as highly the efforts being made in Oxford and Cambridge to "organise an educational centre of university independent of any missionary body." China has suffered as well as gained from missionary zeal, and we can quite understand the desire of the promoters of this scheme to keep such a contentious subject as religious education out of the curriculum. Comparative religions would no doubt be studied, and among those Christianity would have its proper place. It would be regrettable "if the introduction of modern ideas into China should prove only to result in the destruction of Confucian ethics without the creation of a sufficient substitute." But, as we have suggested, a study of comparative religions would enable the student to see the good in all and draw the best from each, and if he declined to accept any particular set of beliefs, he would have learned the golden rule—and would have learned to become a good citizen. Therefore, we have little fear that the dissociation of any proposed new University from a religious body will be detrimental either to its interests or the interests of the Chinese. But if the matter is as difficult as its promoters anticipate—and we dare not minimise the obstacles—why not consider an amalgamation with the Hongkong project? Here with all the advantages of British Government, with all the educational prestige gained by the Colony, the experiment has every chance of success. It has men at hand capable of instructing in practically every department of Western knowledge. Medicine, law, engineering, etc., have their exponents and practitioners in our midst so that a body of professors can be obtained at comparatively small cost. Of course, if funds are available quite a number of universities could be founded in China with profit to the nation, but if financial and other difficulties stood in the way of any it would seem a better policy to encourage the Hongkong University, which once established and radiating Western knowledge through the Far East, would be the example which would encourage the Chinese themselves to follow. The project which has received the assent of the Throne might be successful in other hands, but when we remember how in China large sums dwindle before they are applied to the purpose intended, and even with the two million taels promised for the University at Peking, we still feel doubtful of its success. We are convinced that there will always be a demand for a University representing the highest Western ideals, with English as the medium of instruction, but there can be no doubt that in the universities which will ultimately be established throughout the Eighteen Provinces, the vernacular will give reader access to that volume of knowledge which is at present a closed book to those who have not acquired a European language. Then, and not till then, can we look for that educational co-operation—the West giving to the East and the West learning from the East—which is for the mutual benefit of Oriental and Occidental.

For being in unlawful possession of a considerable quantity of opium a woman was at the Magistracy yesterday fined \$100.

Inspector Diamond yesterday proceeded against a native at the Magistracy for removing stones from the foreshore at Lamma Island. A fine of \$15 was imposed.

Mr. J. S. Gubbay, of Hongkong, who was recently on a visit to London, has presented a Silver Cup to the Jewish Lads Brigade for the best all round score in the camp in the junior division.

Mr. W. H. Williams, headmaster of Victoria School, yesterday prosecuted an amah in his employ for disobedience to lawful orders and for insolent behaviour. Mr. Kemp, who heard the charges, fined her \$5 on each charge.

The insurance companies concerned in a fire which recently destroyed a godown belonging to Messrs. Raspe & Co., of Koba, are the North British Mercantile, £35,000; the Netherlands £70,000; the New Zealand, £10,000; the Aschen Munich Company, £30,000, and L'Union of Paris, £20,000—a total of £165,000, representing the amount insured on the building and goods destroyed. Of the £165,000, £150,000 represents insurance on the goods burnt, and the remainder that on the godown.

Yesterday morning the police were the victims of a false alarm. The fire bell was rung and the Brigade proceeded to Third Street only to find that the alarm was false.

Yesterday was the Chinese Mid Autumn Festival. In Hongkong the natives h-l high revelry, especially the younger generation who had a good time with their var-coloured lanterns, and other good things associated with the festival.

Mr. K. S. Morrison has joined the Volunteers and Gunner C. H. Laing has been struck off the strength of the corps. Gunners G. Hill and W. Ironside are permitted to transfer from their respective artillery companies to the infantry company.

The second period of training for the artillery Volunteers units commences on Monday with a special course for officers, N. C. O's and specialists. Members will parade at headquarters at 5-30 and proceed to the Peak for instruction. Train tickets will be provided.

According to the writer of notes on native affairs in the *N. C. Daily News*, Nanking, which has been made the provincial capital of Kwangsi instead of Kweilin is destined to become increasingly important commercially and politically. A scheme to connect Peking, Nanking and Kiangting by rail has been projected by the Ministry of Posts and Communications, and it is practically certain that it will be carried out before long.

LAUNCH AT KOWLOON DOCKS.

Yesterday morning a cruiser built to the order of the Chinese Imperial Government for patrol duty on the West River was launched from the Kowloon Docks. Mr. S. K. Lo, wife of the Admiral Stokes, christened the vessel "Kiang Ta" as she left the water with a salute, and as the cruiser took the water the usual salvo of crackers rang out. Commander Lin, representing Admiral Li Ching was present, and complimentary speeches were made and Mr. Mitchell presented Mrs. Stokes with a gold tangle as a memento of the occasion.

LOCAL SPORT.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

On Saturday afternoon, the 12th inst., commencing at 2 p.m., the following teams will meet in a match on the Club's ground:

PROBABLES.	POSSIBLES.
Capt. H. M. Healey, R.A.	Pte. Birtin, 3rd Mid.
Mr. W. E. Harvey	Mr. W. E. O. Bird
Mr. E. A. Fowler	Mr. A. A. Clark
Capt. Garnett, R.A.	Mr. E. W. Day
Mr. E. H. Hindle	Mr. G. D. Gilling, 3rd Mid.
Mr. G. H. Hume, 3rd Mid.	Mr. G. H. Hume, R.A.
Mr. R. O. Hutchinson	Mr. L. T. Manderson
Mr. A. E. Lanning	Mr. E. E. Pearce
Mr. H. R. Makin	Mr. E. J. P. Parker
Mr. A. W. J. Panko	Mr. E. J. P. Parker
Mr. C. H. Shaw, 3rd Mid.	Mr. E. J. P. Parker
Mr. W. C. D. Turner	Mr. E. J. P. Parker

The annual general meeting of the Clubs in the Hongkong Cricket League will be held in St. George's Building, Messrs. Shaw's Times & Co.'s Office (by kind permission) on Thursday the 17th September at 5.30 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. str. *Yokohama Maru* (Bombay Line) left Mofji for this port on the 9th inst., and is expected here on the 15th inst.

The J.C.C. str. *Typhoon* left Macassar for this port on the 10th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 15th inst. at daylight. She will have for Yokohama and Kobe on or about the 23rd inst.

The Box Line str. *Benarua* left Middlesbrough, Antwerp and London, left Singapore on the 9th inst. for this port.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of Japan* arrived Nagasaki at 7.30 a.m. on Thursday, the 10th inst., and left again at 4 p.m. same day for Kobe, where she is due to arrive here at 6 a.m. tomorrow.

LAUNCH OF A P. AND O. LINER.

The *Morea*, the latest and most important addition to the fleet of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., has been constructed by Barclay, Currie and Co., Ltd., at their Clydebank Shipyard, near Glasgow, and was launched last month. This vessel—one of three recently ordered—represents the latest type of fast mail and passenger steamer for the P. and O. Company's service to India and Australia; designed for speed, her fine lines and graceful outline suggest a large yacht rather than a vessel of commerce. The leading particulars of the vessel are: length, 560ft.; breadth, 51ft. 6in.; depth, 29ft.; gross tonnage, 11,500. Quicker expansion, twin screw engines, constructed by the builders, will drive the vessel at a speed of eighteen knots per hour. The number of first-class passengers provided for is 407, and second-class, 200. The vessel has been built under the supervision of the P. and O. company's own staff of inspectors, to the requirements of the Board of Trade for a foreign-going passenger steamer, and under the special survey of the surveyors of Lloyd's Registry. The hull of the vessel generally has been constructed of mild steel, manufactured by the Siemens-Martin open hearth process, the steel being of a superior quality. The hull is divided into watertight compartments, a complete inner bottom being fitted all fore and aft, and numerous watertight bulkheads dividing the hull transversely. The vessel has four complete decks, viz.: Orlop, lower, main, and upper decks, sheathed with teak and yellow pine.

The christening ceremony was performed by Mrs. Russell Ferguson, wife of the managing director, and the others were represented by Mr. H. J. Taylor, Mr. Leslie, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Wilson, and other members of the staff of the company.

OVERLOADING.

The *N. C. Daily News* draws attention to the practice of overloading which it alleges is only too common among Norwegian steamers trading to and from Shanghai, particularly in coal. Such vessels are paid by the ton, with consequent temptation to overloading, which, there can be no question, involves a constant risk of loss of life and property. The chances of escape from even a moderate gale are too minute to be thought of calmly. Most of these vessels, as we are informed, are insured in Norway under the Mutual system, and it would be interesting to know whether the insurance companies or their agents are aware of the risks to which their interests are exposed. From the human, as distinct from the business point of view, it is hardly conceivable that either Norwegian or Chinese authorities in Shanghai (the latter being equally interested in the matter, as the crews of the vessels in question are largely composed of Chinese) are aware of the overloading, or it could never be allowed to continue with apparent impunity.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

BATTLESHIP LAUNCHED.

LONDON, September 10th.
The battleship "St. Vincent," whose tonnage is 19,300 tons but whose armour is unknown, has been launched.

THE CONQUEST OF THE AIR.

LONDON, September 10th.
An aeroplane record has been created, Mr. Orville Wright's flying machine having made a flight in the air extending to sixty minutes.

AUTUMN GALES.

LONDON, September 10th.
Another gale has been experienced in England.

PAPAL LEGATE IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, September 10th.
Cardinal Vanutelli, the Papal Legate, was accorded a great reception at the Eucharistic Congress at present taking place in London.

[The assembly is to a certain extent regarded as an historical event as it is centuries since a Papal Legate had been seen on English soil. Cardinal Vanutelli told a representative of a Paris paper recently that he was convinced that Protestant public opinion would welcome that Congress with respect. England was, he said, a religious and very hospitable country. Besides, the meeting would have no political character. The news that he intended to be present at the German Catholic Congress at Düsseldorf on September 16 was false. Though he had received an invitation to go there he had been obliged to decline it. The congress in London would be the first meeting of the kind in a Protestant country. It would be attended by five or six Cardinals, including Cardinal Gibbons, Cardinal Logue, Cardinal Moran, Archbishop of Sydney, Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines, Cardinal Perron, Archbishop of Milan, and perhaps Cardinal Locat. Cardinal Vanutelli added that the congress would be all the more remarkable, following so closely the meeting of Anglican Bishops held in London a few weeks ago. In conclusion, the Cardinal declared that the Pope was in excellent health and had in no way suffered from the Roman summer.]

Father Doyle, of Washington, who is attending the Eucharistic Congress proposes to take advantage of the opportunity to discuss with Archbishop Bourne the foundation in Great Britain of a Roman Catholic mission-house similar to that over which Father Doyle presides in Washington for the conversion of Protestants to Roman Catholicism.]

THE GERMAN MILITARY MANOEUVRES.

LONDON, September 10th.
The German manoeuvres are in progress and 87,000 troops are massed near the French Frontier.

ST. LEGER.

LONDON, September 10th.
Your Majesty (owned by Mr. J. B. Joel) has won the St. Leger.

H.M.S. "GLADIATOR."

LONDON, September 10th.
The 2nd class cruiser "Gladiator," recently sunk in collision with the American liner "St. Paul," has been raised.

[REUTERS SERVICE.]

MOROCCO.

LONDON, September 8th.
A French column, five thousand strong, left Budeib yesterday morning to attack the Moorish camp. The enemy attacked in front and flank en route in an attempt to out-flank the French, but were ultimately routed after a four hours' fight. The artillery checked the rushes of the Moors who were never able to approach the infantry. The French casualties were 22 wounded. The Moorish loss was heavy.

LATER.

The Spanish Ambassador has presented to M. Pichon, French Foreign Minister, the reply of his Government to the French proposals regarding the guarantees required of Malat Haid for his recognition as Sultan of Morocco. The two Governments are completely agreed on the main points, and the tension resulting from Germany's attitude appears to be considerably relaxed in consequence.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, September 8th.
Admiral Sir Percy Scott with the Special Service Squadron composed of H. M.'s Cruisers *Good Hope*, *Antrim*, and *Devonshire* has sailed for South Africa in connection with the meeting of the Federation Convention. H. M. S. *Carnarvon* will join the squadron at St. Vincent.

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, September 10th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ.

(ACTING PUISSE JUDGE.)

AN INTERESTING QUESTION.

William Barker and Co. sued the China Express Co., the claim being for the delivery of 10 bags of fire bricks on the steamer "Indiana," the property of the plaintiff, which was wrongfully detained by the defendants, or, in the alternative, the value of such bricks, \$120. The plaintiffs also claimed the expenses of transporting the bricks to their destination, incurred through defendants wrongfully landing the same.

Mr. G. E. Morrell (of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Morrell) appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. P. Sydenham Dixon (of Mr. R. A. Harding's office) for the defendants.

Mr. Morrell said that in April last his client ordered two sets of fire bricks from a New York firm, which were to be shipped to him here. The Company in New York apparently employed a firm of freight contractors to ship these goods, and the next thing his client knew was that he had received bill of lading from New York, together with a draft for \$50. The bill of lading stated that application for delivery was to be made to the China Express Co. That was the first plaintiff had heard of them, as they had never dealt with them before. When plaintiffs applied for delivery they received an invoice charging \$98 freight and \$17.50, defendants' charges: that was \$16 for landing, expenses and \$7.50 for their commission. People not connected with the contract at all were endeavouring to make plaintiffs pay commission. Plaintiffs sent round objecting to pay, and defendants withdrew the first bill and sent in a reduced bill for \$12.50, which plaintiffs still refused to pay. The defendants then refused to deliver the goods, thereby compelling plaintiffs to bring this action. They were fighting on principle, because they would not be "squeezed." They had tendered a freight of \$98.50 on the goods, which were valued at \$120, which defendants refused to accept. He did not know how this freight was arrived at. In the ordinary way the goods should have been landed in the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s godown and plaintiffs would have taken delivery of them. This had happened several times before, and defendants had always made a charge which they paid under protest. Plaintiffs gave them notice at the same time that they would not have the defendants handling their goods. When defendants gave them notice they were prepared to take delivery.

Mr. Dixon wished to take a preliminary objection. This was an action for a specific delivery of chattels.

His Lordship—The property or its value?

Mr. Dixon—It is the same objection as was taken here the other day.

His Lordship—That is an extraordinary proposition. It is not an equitable claim at all; it is a legal claim.

William Barker said he traded as William Barker and Co., electrical and mechanical engineers and contractors. In April he ordered fifty sets of fire bricks from a New York firm, for which he paid \$50 gold. He ordered them to be shipped to him. In due course he received a bill of lading and a draft for them. Then he received a bill from the China Express Co. claiming \$17.50. He returned it informing them that they had special instructions never to handle his goods. Witness received a second invoice, with a chit attached. Defendants always penalised him, asking how they were to run their office if they did not make any charges. He had tendered the freight charges but defendants refused to accept it.

Cross-examined—The China Express Co. were not entitled to get anything from him. Witness only held the through bill of lading; he supposed the China Express Co. held the other.

Mr. Dixon said he intended to raise the point that the freight should have been paid into Court. It was a condition precedent of the whole thing that freight should not only be tendered, but paid into Court and pleaded. Supposing his Lordship gave judgment for defendant, the plaintiff might be bankrupt.

His Lordship—I could easily make a conditional order.

Mr. Dixon—We have got the bill of lading and the goods, and if we refuse to give them up we can only be sued by the New York firm.

His Lordship—Whose property are they?

Mr. Dixon—The property in New York.

His Lordship—They have been paid for.

Mr. Dixon—We have had no notice of that. I still take the point that they cannot succeed unless they pay the money into Court.

Mr. Morrell—We can pay it on delivery of the goods.

E. F. Ansell, shipping clerk in the office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., said when freight was prepaid they delivered the goods to the consignee whose name was on the bill of lading. If not prepaid, they were instructed to collect before giving delivery.

S. D. Hickie, manager of the China Express Co., stated that he received plaintiffs' through bill of lading, together with instructions to collect. Other people applied for their goods with payment of charges, but Mr. Barker did not. Knowing that he always made trouble about landing charges, witness sent him notice to take delivery from the Kowloon godowns the day after the ship arrived. Had he taken delivery then there would have been only a commission charge of \$5. If the goods were damaged, witness was the only person who could claim against the ship. After receiving notice plaintiff refused to take the goods. Witness now claimed commission and expenses of removing the goods to the Company's godown, altogether \$12.50.

The next night more Japanese sailors paraded Hongkong in gangs. The authorities might consider the advisability of stopping shore-leave on the Shanghai station, as these repeated disturbances threaten to become a standing disgrace to the Japanese navy.—*N. C. Daily News*.

Cross-examined—When the goods were in Kowloon witness forwarded plaintiff an estimate of the amount it would cost to land them in Hongkong?

Mr. Morrell—How could you send an estimate? Witness—It's the custom.

Mr. Morrell—A very improper custom. You're consignee, are you not?—Yes.

—And your instructions are to pay all charges?—To collect them.

You are consignee when it suits you, and when you are not it does not?—That's the way you put it.

Did you tell Mr. Barker's sheriff that you were not paid by him and would take no orders from him?—I told him I was not employed by him and did not wish to interfere with his goods.

His Lordship said he would take time to consider the question of custom, which was a rather intricate one, and adjourned the case sine die.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS PIGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK SUED.

The action was continued in which Lan Man Cho, otherwise Lan Hok Shun took proceedings to recover from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation 34 title deeds which, plaintiff alleged, were his property, and were wrongfully detained by the defendants.

Mr. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. J. Scott Harston (of Messrs. Evers and Harston) appeared for the plaintiff, while the Hon. Mr. E. F. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. J. Gedge (of Messrs. Johnson, Stock and Master) represented the defendants.

Mr. Pollock, in opening the defence, said they did not seek to hold the plaintiff as a partner in the Wang Fung firm liable on the ground that he must be liable if he signed the bills of exchange, but on separate and independent grounds altogether. The grounds on which they sought to hold the plaintiff liable were that he was an undisclosed principal, and that the proceeds of these bills, which were sold by the drawers of the different bills to the defendants had in fact reached the coffers of the Wang Fung firm, in which firm the plaintiff was a partner. His Lordship would see that two grounds of the Bank's claim against, say, the Wing Shing Loong and the Loi Hing firms, were entirely separate and distinct from the grounds of their claim against the plaintiff as a partner in the Wang Fung.

It was not sought to make the plaintiff liable in this case on the ground that certain signatures which appeared as drawers on bills of exchange must be taken as being equivalent to his signatures. It was a question of their being separate and distinct ground of liability altogether. For instance, there was absolutely no connection at all of any description between the ground of liability as between the defendant and the drawers of the bills and the ground of liability with which the defendants sought to charge the plaintiff as a partner in the Wang Fung on the ground that the proceeds of the bills reached the coffers of the Wang Fung. The defendant had obvious grounds of action against both parties, such grounds being entirely independent of one another. The ground of making the plaintiff liable was that the Wang Fung firm, in which he was a partner, had had the benefit of these monies. The remedies could be pursued absolutely concurrently against the drawers of the bills and against the plaintiff as a partner in the Wang Fung. There would not be anything impossible in one action being brought against them both.

Mr. Slade—I quite admit that, after the point of agency is absolutely abandoned. The defendants could agree possibly to bring an action, but it is equally certain they would not succeed.

Mr. Pollock said that, although a partner used the name of a firm without the authority of his co-partners in borrowing money and applying such money in paying off the debt of the firm, an action would lie. In this case there was authority to draw bills, and that authority was given to the plaintiff.

The hearing was again adjourned.

JAPANESE AFFRAY AT SHANGHAI.

Another disgraceful affray in which a number of Japanese sailors were involved, that might very well have been attended by serious results, took place in the Hongkong district about midnight on Thursday (September 8th). The trouble started with an apparently unprovoked assault upon a woman in Yau Road, by a Japanese sailor. An Indian constable attempted to arrest the man, but he succeeded in eluding his grasp, and made off down the road. P. C. Norman gave chase and arrested the sailor, and an N. C. O. then made an attempt to rescue his comrade. He was arrested also, and the party was on the way to the Hongkong Police Station when a mob of Japanese turned out and made a desperate attack upon the captives with stones and bottles. Numerically overwhelmed, the police were unable to keep their prisoners, and had to beat a retreat to the station. Here arms and reinforcements were secured, and though the Japanese again showed fight they calmed down when a revolver had been discharged into the air by Det. Sergeant Cruikshank. The sailors retired hastily to the Naval Club in Yau Road, which was immediately surrounded by the police. Mr. Takahira, the Police Inspector of the Consulate, was summoned by telephone, and after communication had been opened with Mr. Itaki, Japanese Consul-General, who was away, a guard was procured to arrest the riotous men on the premises. In the morning four of the men were charged at the Japanese Police Court, but the rest of the sailors were sent on board their ship, and it is feared that it will be difficult to identify them as having taken part in the affray. Further details of the disturbance were brought out in evidence at the Japanese Consular Court yesterday morning.

The next night more Japanese sailors paraded Hongkong in gangs. The authorities might consider the advisability of stopping shore-leave on the Shanghai station, as these repeated disturbances threaten to become a standing disgrace to the Japanese navy.—*N. C. Daily News*.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

September 9th.

ARTILLERY BRIGADES WITHOUT GUNS.
At the beginning of the year the Board of War instructed Viceroy Cheng to form two artillery brigades. The recruits were enlisted some three months ago. Recently His Excellency instructed the Bureau of Local Affairs and the Authorities of the Reformed Army Department to purchase over thirty modern quick-firing guns and heavy field guns from the Krupp Arms Factory through Messrs. Carlowsky & Co. here. The prices were settled after consultation with the Viceroy and a contract was signed with the firm, after which His Excellency reported the transaction to the Board of War who replied that the prices of the guns ordered were much higher than those purchased from the same factory by the Northern Army and requested the Viceroy to defer completion of the contract.

It is reported that the Viceroy has cabled to the Board of War that the recruits having been already enlisted, it is necessary to have these guns for training purposes as soon as possible; otherwise the soldiers would be wasting their time and the Government would be wasting at the same time an enormous sum of money in supporting them. Moreover, in the event of a rising in the Province there are no heavy guns to oppose the enemy; and under all the circumstances he requests the Board of War to permit him to carry out the contract with Messrs. Carlowsky & Co. without further delay so that the training of the reformed artillery may not be retarded.

LARGE PIECE GOODS FACTORY ESTABLISHED.
A wealthy Ching Yuen gentleman, named Chu Kwan Yu has started a piece goods and dyeing factory called the Yuen Hing Shat Yip Co. on a very large scale in the Ching Yuen City with foreign machines of the latest type.

It appears that a few years ago Mr. Chu sent a batch of students abroad to study the piece goods and dyeing industries. These students returned to China last year bringing with them a large quantity of machinery, and a factory was erected in Ching Yuen. The establishment commenced operations about two months ago. It is reported that they have turned out very fine specimens of woolen and cotton Meis cord, printed chintz, Oxford shirts, cotton singlets and various other cloth, altogether over ten kinds. Samples of their piece goods have been sent to many of the large piece goods dealers for examination in order to obtain orders and the dealers state that the weaving and the colour of the dyeing are both far superior to those manufactured in Japan. It is reported that a large number of orders has been placed with the new factory by many of the leading merchants, to such an extent in fact that more machinery has to be ordered at once as the output is not equal to the demand.

FLOATATION OF A BIG MINING CONCERN.
The Bureau of Agriculture, Labour and Mines here recently made a thorough investigation into the mining affairs of the Kwangtung Province. It is reported that they have discovered that over thirty mining concessions, rich in minerals, have not been worked at all. The Superintendent of the Bureau in his report to the Board of Agriculture and Mines in Peking mentioned that he had already appealed to the public to form a mining company with a large capital. The Government will subscribe half of the amount required and co-operate with the merchants in developing all the mines in the Province. In the Superintendent's notification he stated that mining is one of the most paying businesses, if sufficient capital is raised to purchase the requisite mining machinery, and, in support of his statement, he quoted the Government antimony mines in Yu-Yuen and Kook-Kong near Canton as yielding handsome profits to the Government.

OFFICIAL MATTERS.

The Provincial Literary Chancellor received cable-instructions from the Board of Education at Peking to issue notifications to all the schools and colleges in the Kwangtung Province prohibiting the smoking of cigarettes by all students under 15 years of age. If this regulation is strictly enforced it will seriously affect the cigarette trade.

The Board of Revenue has sent telegraphic instructions to Viceroy Cheng to permit all railway materials to enter the Kwangtung Province free of duty for three years.

Viceroy Cheng has received a copy of an Imperial Edict recently issued by the Throne requesting all Viceroy and Governors to find out, and report, the number of shops that sell, prepared opium and all the districts where poppy is grown, in their respective provinces. The Edict orders all Viceroy and Governors to gradually close down the number of these shops and restrict the cultivation of the poppy annually.

UNSATISFACTORY TELEPHONE SERVICE.

The Chinese are again complaining of the bad management of the Telephone Company here. They are very angry with the Company and many letters have been written to the Press ventilating their grievances. The operators are too inquisitive and want to know who you want to speak with. They are not satisfied with hearing the number asked for, but they want to know who you are and what you want of the other man. Nine times out of ten when a person wishes to make use of the telephone it is interrupted.

The whole institution needs reform and the present state of affairs is a disgrace to the Company and its managers.

THE CANTON-MACAO RAILWAY.

It is reported from Peking that the concession for the Canton-Macao Railway has been cancelled by the Chinese Government with the sanction of the Portuguese Minister, as the concessionaires have failed to construct the line within the stipulated time.

HOME AND CHINA AFFAIRS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, August 14th.

"LONDON IS EMPTY."

The season over, the Olympic players left, the people of London on moor and seashore, has left a million or two of us to tell each other that "London is empty." It is an ancient fable in its literal sense, but in August we state it every year with a grave face. As a matter of fact there are many well known people with substantial bank balances who like London and Paris in the slack of the summer. Then they take to the omnibuses and contemplate their cities with added comfort and less crush. That condition is less obtainable here this year than usual, however, mainly owing to the Franco-British Exhibition. More French people certainly have been and are coming to London this year than for the whole two years before. It is a complete lesson in French to enter a fast train from Newhaven, Dover, or Folkestone, for London, for there are Frenchmen and French women in every carriage, and all are talking volubly of the country as they speed through it. The summer is redeeming the reputation of the English climate also, and the brilliantly illuminated promenades and open cafes of the exhibition have lessened the usual severity of London in the eyes of our visitors.

BREAKS IN THE MONOTONY.

Of those who are out of London, some well known people are finding the country far from dull. Lord Wimborne, at his country seat near Roehampton, has had many priceless pictures and curios stolen by burglars, while his son, Mr. Frederick Guest, has had his place at Burley Hill burnt down while he was entertaining a house party, including Mr. F. E. Smith, K.C. and others. There were many more famous pictures in the dining-room of the house, but before they could be removed the ceiling fell in, just missing the rising hope of the Liberals who was acting as amateur fireman. Similarly, the rising hope of the Conservatives, Mr. Smith, lost all his belongings and had to wait for clothes to come from London before he could leave his retreat. Winston Churchill emerged triumphant and then passed in a day or two to figure at the marriage of his younger brother.

THE MILE END BOARD.

The President of the Local Government Board is being praised by impartial people for his institution of investigations that have led to the conviction of several members of the Mile End Board of Guardians for participating in the bootle schemes whereby the public were robbed by guardians in collusion with contractors. Various terms of imprisonment for prominent local public men and heavy fines in addition have warned the public bodies of Great Britain that John Burns may have his critics as an ex-Labour leader but he has a firm hand as an administrator. Some of his former associates in the Labour movement would very well like to read him and hang him at Temple Bar as a warning to all who pry too closely into affairs.

A half-dozen similar scandals are threatened in other districts. Poplar, West Ham, Mile End and Holborn have already shown various degrees of administrative looseness and peculation. Those places that are to come are expected to prove that the system of corruption is widespread. I know of one provincial town of famous history, where certain municipal officials and administrators are on tenter hooks as to what the Local Government Board will order in their case. There is an infectious hospital just outside the town, with a staff of attractive nurses. A week or two ago the Medical Officer, a bluff old Britisher whom I well know, paid a surprise visit to the establishment late at night and to his surprise found the dining room lit up and sounds of merriment by night floating through the open window. He found these erstwhile officials, including the town clerk, busy at a fine supper with the nurses, with an abundance of viands and wine from the public store. It has been discovered that these merry meetings at the public expense have been regularly arranged over a long period.

SIR ROBERT HART.

Sir Robert Hart is down to distribute the prizes at the Queen's College at Taunton, of which school he is an old boy. There is by his way, an interesting interview with him this week in a commercial magazine on the future of British trade in the East. He goes over the ground thoroughly for the encouragement of British manufacturers, tells them that there are ample statistics at their disposal every quarter in the publications of the statistical department of the Imperial Maritime Customs of China, and if these are intelligently studied as well as the special desires of the Chinese, there are openings for British trade still in China. Especially in the way of adapting themselves to Chinese requirements Sir Robert thinks the British manufacturers generally may improve on present methods.

INSURANCE QUESTION.

We may expect, I hear, some legislation next session, at the instance of Mr. Winston Churchill, in regard to insurance matters. It is considered improper that speculative insurance should be permitted either in industrial life assurance or marine insurance. Gambling on the chances of a ship's safety is criticised in many quarters and it is understood that the President of the Board of Trade is willing to lay down the definite principle that only those who have an "insurable interest" shall be allowed to enter into such a transaction.

RAB TRADE.

The latest report of the Local Government Board on pauperism in Great Britain is not a comforting document. It proves that a great deal of unemployment really exists. John Burns has added to the disquietude by warning the public against accepting the exaggerated predictions of what is going to happen in the winter, and Dr. Shaw-Wall and other Tariff

Reform advocates have issued columns of statistics and comments to show that the situation is grave enough to merit immediate attention. In the ranks of unskilled labour the trouble is the worst, as usual, and the sad thing is that this section of the labour market tends to become larger year by year. Anyway the statistics of the Local Government Board for the second quarter of the year show that the number of persons relieved as compared with the first quarter has materially increased, and this should not be, so far as the relative activities of the two periods stand under normal conditions.

THE SHOOTING SEASON.

But, however that may be, the other end of the scale of wealth does not seem to be very badly off. Dangling trade has left such numbers of people comfortably off that I am informed by one of the leading estate agents that there is no good shooting estate at present in the market for the season. The grouse moors appear to be especially attractive, and among the two thousand or so tenants there are the usual Americans. Cumberland and Westmorland shoots seem to bring a lower price than the Scotch moors, and in these localities there has been a five per cent. reduction in rents. Taking the whole field of shooting the rents range from £500 to well into four figures.

GOLFERS AND SABOTAGE.

Sabotage is again being shown in this land to a degree that is not pleasing to the votaries of the Royal and Ancient game. The evangelical clergymen are circulating numbers of well known golfers with a view to the restriction of Sunday golf as much as possible by moral suasion. The desire is to kill the game on Sundays altogether, but in the meantime they aim at the modest object of excluding very young caddies from employment on that day. I hear that many favourable replies have been received from well known men, but it is not stated whether their support is due to their anxiety that the young caddies should not hear what they say when they are grappling with the worst bunkers, regardless of the staid language of the Scotch Sabbath.

LORD WOLESLEY.

While Lord Roberts is returning from Canada rather exhausted with the heat and the burden of attending the Tercentenary celebrations at Quebec, there is another old soldier who is almost forgotten in his rather evil days. Lord Wolesley is again reducing his establishment, his investments running on a line of continuous ill-luck. He sold his town things long ago and retired to an unpretentious place near Lewes. Now he is selling some of his furniture, and the less of his Lewes place having expired, he is giving it up. His health is far from good, but one devoted friend, Sir Donald Currie, frequently tries to help the veteran to health by jangling him for long sea voyages. Still the health question is so serious that it is interfering with the literary work which was necessary as support of the diminished income, and it is doubtful if his "Life of Marlborough" will ever be completed.

THE AMERICAN FLEET AND THE BRITISH COLONIES.

Some of the English papers are showing an anxiety about the American Fleet's Pacific cruise that strikes me as being rather fanciful in the extremes to which it takes them. The "Manchester Dispatch," for instance, says: "The visit of the American fleet to New Zealand raises some unpleasant suggestions and reflections." When the visit was first proposed it was not viewed very graciously by official people here. The frantic welcomes of the New Zealanders to the Americans has increased this prejudice. Remembering the reason for the appearance of the United States fleet in Pacific waters and our alliance with Japan, the cause of the feeling is apparent. The fight for the mastery of the Pacific between Japan and the States, the one of the wars now generally regarded as inevitable. When it comes there is no doubt upon which side the sympathies of Australia and New Zealand will lie. A closer intimacy between and a feeling of dependence by our Antipodean colonies on America, can hardly be welcomed by the statement of this country, but the enthusiastic reception of the American fleet in New Zealand points unmistakably in that direction.

"John Bull cannot regard the firing of his daughters with the American without grave qualms. Some Australian officials with whom I discussed the subject to-day were emphatic on the colonies' attachment to the Mother country, but the Australians are greatly alarmed by Japanese ambitions. The cruises of the American armada threaten to be historical in more respects than one. It is certain to have a great effect on our relations with Japan and upon our future policy in the East."

REFORM IN RUSSIA.

One of the signs of the times in Russia is the way in which even the Grand Dukes are setting to work to redeem their reputation for inefficient administration of Government departments. In order to stem the demand for the emancipation of the departments from Grand Ducal control they are setting their houses in order. Grand Duke Sergius is reorganising the artillery in the Far East, Constantine is busy with the military schools, and Peter is taking the cavalry in hand. Probably they will fail, not being of the stuff that workers are made, but at any rate their activities show that the pressure of Russian public opinion against them is not without effect. There is in the South a serious agitation for a Constitutional government on thoroughly modern lines, a ship having been given to such sentiments by the success of the "Young Turks" in the Sultan's dominions. The best development will be a Young Russian movement, and to offset it, southern Russia is already swarming with spies.

ANTI-ASIATIC AGITATION IN CANADA.

There is likelihood of a big anti-Asiatic row in Canada again, in connection with the strike of mechanics on the Canadian Pacific line that is threatening to interrupt the trans-continental

service. Not only are British mechanics being imported to take the place of the strikers but in the Alberta workshops of the line Japanese have been taken on. The American labour officials who are running the strike are making the most of this in the hope of swaying public opinion to the side of the men, where it is emphatically lacking at present, for the public do not view with approval the suspension of the train service in order to make the company come to terms.

There is a movement at Ottawa for anti-optimum legislation in view of the fact that the consumption in Canada is heavily increasing and several factories are well known to be preparing the drug under Chinese management. Now the Chinese guilds in British Columbia threaten to boycott Canadian goods if the legislation is passed, on the lines of the American and Japanese boycotts that have afflicted the Chinese ports at various times.

In America also there is a call for restrictive legislation not only against opium but against cigarettes, for this year's reports of the consumption on both heads show an appalling increase.

GENERAL BOOTH.

The veteran leader of the Salvation Army, General Booth, who started for Capetown the other day is rapidly going blind. Cataracts are threatening both eyes, and of late the trouble has been much worse than ever before. Nevertheless he is as full of energy as ever and hopes, in South Africa, to arrange for a Salvation Army settlement of emigrants. Before starting he interviewed the leading men of both parties.

JAPAN AND FOREIGN CAPITAL.
The "Birmingham Post" hears that "departing from its policy of rigid exclusiveness in such matters, the Japanese Government has provisionally granted to certain well known British financiers concessions for the construction of railway and harbour work and the development of mining territories. Apparently the authorities in Tokyo await the return to Japan of Baron Komura, lately the Mikado's Ambassador in London, before settling the details of the arrangement; but no doubt seems to be entertained that the concessions will result, in the employment of a large amount of British capital and the making of contracts for considerable quantities of machinery and other material."

BISHOP AWDREY.

Bishop Awdrey, of South Tokyo, has left the nursing home where he recently underwent an operation. He has been moved into the country and is making such progress that he hopes to return to Japan before the end of the year.

AMERICA AND INDIAN TRADE.

According to a provincial paper, official news has been received in London to the effect that President Roosevelt, on the recommendation of the Bureau of Commerce in Washington, is sending a Commission to India, Burmah, Siam, and the Netherlands Indies to see and report how American trade in those countries might be developed. Owing to the distance and the difficulties of transport American manufacturers appear to have less chance every year in Southern Asia and Indian countries in competition with British, German, and Japanese goods, though to Japan, China, and Corea American exports have a tendency to increase. It is thought, therefore, that where practicable, encouragement should be given to manufacturers to establish factories in the Philippines, from which easy access should be gained to the desired markets.

A BUDDHIST MISSIONARY.
McGregor, the Scotchman who turned Buddhist and came here a few months ago under the title of Bikaya Ananda Metteya, a missionary of the Oriental faith in England, says he is returning in October for the East where he will spend two years, during which he will found a Sangha or chapter of monks who will then come to England and establish a monastery where the work of ordaining can be carried on. The Buddhist Society of Great Britain has now 150 members, including Lord Moxborough, Professor H. D. Davies, Professor C. R. L. Manman, and the Princess of Sikkim. The Monk says he is convinced that Buddhism will in time come to be the only religion of the West. Thanks to the progress of modern thought the West is ripe for conversion, the inhabitants have now reached the age of understanding and from Agnosticism will find relief in the solemn teachings of the Buddha. He thinks that, as in two years will come the 2,500th anniversary of the advent of the Buddha, the establishment of a monastery in the West will be the most fitting celebration.

FRANCE AND INDO-CHINA.

M. Millies-Lacroix, Minister for the Colonies in France, is trying to see to the pacification of the French people as to the situation in French Indo-China, particularly Tonquin and Annam, by pool-pooling the reports that have reached Paris by mail from Hanoi and Saigon. He tells the public plainly that the four thousand lieges and reinforcements already on route for Haiphong will be all that will be sent, so it is doubtful if the residents in Tonquin will feel encouraged by his statements. As a matter of fact he has not convinced the French people that all is well, for private letters as well as Press reports from the East point emphatically to a grave outlook for French authority there. M. Millies-Lacroix has been devoting great attention to Africa lately and it is suggested that the East has suffered in consequence, but it must not be forgotten that the memory of the downfall of Jules Ferry over expenditure in the East is still fresh in the minds of French administrators.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 10th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has fallen slightly over Japan and the coast, and risen a little in the Philippines. The typhoon is moving towards N.E. to the Eastward of the Lochoo. The pressure is relatively high over N.E. Japan, and N.W. China. Light or moderate N.E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and light to moderate variable winds over the N. part of the China Sea.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—
Hongkong & Neighbourhood. N.E. or variable winds; light; fair.
Formosa Channel. N.E. winds; light or moderate.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook. Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. Same as No. 1.

GENUINE TANSAN.

IMITATION TANSANS ARE NOT ONLY UNPALATABLE BUT OFTEN POSITIVELY DANGEROUS.

TO AVOID IMITATIONS INSIST ON SEEING THE NAME J. CLIFFORD WILKINSON ON THE LABEL, AND THE WORDS BOTTLED AT "TAKARADZUKA."

PTE CASE OF 48 HALF-BOTTLES TANSAN WATER	\$7.50
DOZEN	1.85
CASE 100 QUARTER-BOTTLES	2.25
DOZEN	1.35
CASE 48 HALF-BOTTLES TANSAN GINGER ALE	8.50
DOZEN	2.15
CASE 48 QUARTER-BOTTLES	6.00
DOZEN	1.50

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.
WINE, SPIRIT & CIGAR MERCHANTS,
135, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 135.
Hougang, 8th September, 1908.

THE DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the twenty-fifth ordinary general meeting, to be held at the offices of the Company, on Saturday, the 19th inst., at noon is as follows:—

The General Managers have now to submit to the shareholders their report on the twenty-fifth year's working of the Company, ending June 30th, 1908.

After paying all running expenses, premises of insurance, remuneration to the Consulting Committee, and Auditors' fees, there remains a balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account of \$73,462.04 which, with the consent of shareholders, it is proposed to appropriate as follows:—

"To pay a Dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital of the Company, amounting \$50,000.00 and to write off the balance of \$23,462.04 from the value of the Company's properties on June 30th last."

The unprecedented depression in shipping has been fully reflected on the China Coast; and not for many years has there been such a scarcity of cargo offering, and earnings have consequently suffered to a considerable extent.

Advantage has been taken of favourable exchange and scarcity of orders in Home shipbuilding yards, to acquire a steamer of similar type to the "Haiching," larger and superior in every way, at a reasonable cost. The steamer which has been named "Haiyang" was built by Messrs. D. J. Dunlop & Company, Port Glasgow, and should arrive about the end of October, and it is anticipated that she will prove a valuable acquisition to the Fleet.

The steamers of the Company have been maintained in their usual state of efficiency and are in first class condition. During the year the "Haitan" had her two decks relaid throughout.

The amounts appearing as "Freights due" and "Accounts receivable" have since been collected.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Henry Kewick and Mr. A. G. Wood resigned their seats on leaving the Colony, the vacancies being filled by the Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson and Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar. The Committee now consists of Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar, Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson and Mr. R. Shaw, who retire in terms of the Articles of Association, but offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.

The Accounts have been audited by Messrs. A. R. Lowe and W. H. Potts, who offer themselves for re-election.

DOUGLAS LAFRAKE & Co., General Managers.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.
For the year ended 30th June, 1908.

To dividend paid for year ending 30th June, 1907	\$0.00
To amount written off for depreciation for year ending 30th June, 1907	37,462.15
By balance brought forward	17,483.15
To exchange on profits and loss account, 30th June, 1907	2,227.54
By general interest account	2,227.54
To amount written off for depreciation for year ending 30th June, 1907	37,462.15
By balance brought forward	17,483.15
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By balance brought forward	17,483.15
To exchange on profits and loss account, 30th June, 1907	2,227.5

NOTICE

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Manager, and special business matters to the Editor. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not acknowledged for a period of 14 days will be discontinued without notice. Orders for extra copies of Daily Press should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication, after that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

WE have THIS DAY been Appointed SOLE AGENTS in Hongkong and South China for PARSONS TRADING COMPANY or New York and are prepared to accept orders and transact business on their account. CONNELL BROS. COMPANY, Hotel Manakoa, Hongkong. Hongkong, 10th September, 1908. 1285

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORTSAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed. Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours. Goods not cleared by the 16th inst. at 4 p.m. will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

F. J. ABBOTT, Acting-Superintendent. Hongkong, 10th September, 1908. 1

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"INVERLYDE". Captain W. H. Low, having arrived from the above Port. Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company Limited, Kowloon and stored at Consignees risk and expense. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst. at 3 p.m. All claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th inst. will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by STEWART TOMES & CO. General Agents. Hongkong, 10th September, 1908. 1284

FOR SALE AT THE BEGINNING OF 1909

A COMPLETE PLANT OF SUGAR

MACHINERY Capable of Dealing with 2,500 Gallons Juice per hour, comprising: 1. Three Roller Mill 36" by 72" with Hydraulic on back roll and having Cane and Messes Carriers complete. Horizontal Single Cylinder engine 43" by 28" and Cast Steel Gearing. 2. Triple 110" square foot heating surface with Vacuum Pump equal to double the requirements to take a Vacuum Pan, if necessary. 3. Juice Heater of 800 square foot heating surface. 4. Chaffers of 600 Gallons each on platform supported by C.I. Columns. 5. Filter Presses 25 inches square with 31 Chambers each. 6. Eliminators with Copper Coils &c. The above are supplied by Messrs. McOnie Harvey (The Harvey Engineering Co.) Glasgow in 1901. 8. Oil Jacketed Open Boiling Pans (Millers Patent) for making Muscovado or Concrete Sugar without Molasses residue. 9. Stirling Boilers working at a pressure of 160 lbs. per square inch, with one circular furnace, and fan for induced draught, heating surface each 3,610 sq. ft. (rare foot, grate surface 95 square feet). 10. Overhead Crane for Mill and Engine equal to a lift of 15 tons. 11. Electric Lighting Plant. Factory Building 108 feet long and 90 feet wide in two spans of steel girder columns with corrugated galvanized iron roof and ends. The Plant works with molasses fuel alone except for raising Steam. This Factory can be seen at work on Nova Scotia Estate, Nova Scotia, Federated Malay States, at any time during the next five months after which time Cane Cultivation is to be stopped as the Estate has been planted throughout with Rubber. The Removal of the Factory and Machinery can be done by the Sellers who will, if so desired, arrange to supervise re-erection, in which case a guarantee of working will be given. Apply to—

THE STRAITS SUGAR CO., LD., 27, Austin Friars, London, E.C.

or to JOHN DUNN, Penang, Straits Settlements. Hongkong, 27th August, 1908. 1281

NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS

EXTRA COPIES of Daily Press are on sale daily at the following stores: KOWLOON: YOK STELL, Ferry Wharf. Messrs. H. RUTON & SONS, Kowloon Store, No. 36, Elgin Road. Messrs. HUNG CHEONG, Elgin Road. Mr. AB YAU, Hongkong Ferry Wharf. Stalls

INTIMATIONS

WANTED.

A POSITION of Trust in a First-Class Hotel. The advertiser is a fluent English, speaking French, English, German, Italian, Spanish and Russian, and would be useful for introducing provisions and ships stores to ships in harbour. Excellent references as to character, etc. Apply— A. H., Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 10th September, 1908. 1283

WANTED.

A FURNISHED HOUSE on the Peak or Lower Levels from December, 1908 to March 1909, or longer. "349." Care of "Daily Press Office." Hongkong, 2nd September, 1908. 1255

NOTICE.

ALL PARTIES having PAYMENTS to make to, or CLAIMS against the Estate of Mr. JOH. THYEN, deceased, late of Hongkong, are requested to send full Particulars to the undersigned, not later than SUNDAY, 20th September a.m.

H. LINDMEYER, Executor. Hongkong, 20th August 1908. 1235

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE FOURTEENTH HALF-YEARLY DRAWING of Sixty-five Debentures (1896) of the HONGKONG CLUB, payable on WEDNESDAY, the 30th September, 1908, will be held at the HONGKONG CLUB HOUSE at 11 o'clock a.m. on SATURDAY, the 19th September, 1908. Members of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.

By Order, JAMES CRAIK, Acting Secretary. Hongkong, 3rd September, 1908. 1258

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEET-

ING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, on SATURDAY, the 19th September, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1908. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 19th September, both days inclusive. DOUGLAS LARPAIK & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 2nd September, 1908. 1257

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of the above Society will be held in the City Hall on FRIDAY, the 25th inst. at 5.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st August; of Electing Officers-bearers for the ensuing year, &c. DAVID WOOD, Acting Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 3rd September, 1908. 1259

HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING WEAVING AND DYING CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers on SATURDAY, the 26th September at 12 Noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Consulting Committee and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1908. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 26th September both days inclusive. JARDINE, MATTHEWS & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Hongkong, 8th September, 1908. 1275

JUST ARRIVED.

AMERICA'S LEADING

W.B. CORSET.

GREAT DEMAND FOR LONG

WAIST.

RECT FORM AND NUPFORM.

HOOSAIN-ALI & Co.,

14, Queen's Road, Central. Hongkong, 27th August, 1908. 651

MITSUBISHI DOCKYARD

AND ENGINE WORKS,

NAGASAKI.

GOOD WORD: "DOCK."

A. A.B.C. and Engineering Code Used NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.

DOCK No. 3.

Extreme Length... 722 feet. Length on Blocks... 714 "

Width of Entrance on Top... 714 " Width of Entrance on Bottom... 884 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tides 844 "

DOCK No. 1.

Extreme Length... 523 feet. Length on Blocks... 513 "

Width of Entrance on Top... 98 " Width of Entrance on Bottom... 77 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tides 84 "

DOCK No. 2.

Extreme Length... 371 feet. Length on Blocks... 350 "

Width of Entrance on Top... 66 " Width of Entrance on Bottom... 53 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tides 22 "

PATENT SLIP.

Suitable for vessels up to 1,000.

THE WORKS are well equipped with

LATEST PLANTS and APPL-

ANCES to undertake BUILDING or

REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES, and

BOILER, and also ELECTRICAL

WORK.

A LARGE STOCK of MATERIALS

always kept on hand. THE COMPANY has the powerful steamer "OKA-MARU" (712 tons, 700 I.H.P.) specially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES equipped with necessary gear, always ready for Short Notice.

TO LET

TO LET.

DERINGTON, Peak Road, below I.R.C. Tennis Courts. From 1st September a.o. The Property is also FOR SALE. For Particulars apply to— C. SCHROETER, Care of GARRATT, BOWMAN & Co., King's Buildings, 3rd Floor, Hongkong, 8th August, 1908. 1184

TO LET.

THREE ROOMS on the first floor of No. 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, (opposite the General Post Office). The Rooms are light, spacious, and well ventilated. Very moderate rent. Immediate Possession. Apply to— YEE SANG YAT & CO Same address. Hongkong, 28th January, 1907. 270

TO LET.

FROM 1ST MAY

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yauwatt, Area 35,200 square feet and with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c. Apply to— HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD. Hongkong, 18th January, 1908. 221

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Wong Nei Chong Road.

A HOUSE in RYON TERRACE.

No. 10, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL.

1st floor.

"HATHERLEIGH" Conduit Road.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS and No. 16B, Des Vaux Road next to the HONGKONG HOTEL.

FLATS in MORRISON TERRACE.

Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. 86

TO LET.

OFFICES in HOTEL MANAKOA. Cheap rental for monthly tenancy.

Apply to— HENRY HUMPHREYS, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 13th August, 1908. 785

TO LET.

SHAMEEN, CANTON.

ROOMS, TO LET, Suitable for Offices or Dwelling.

Apply to— POWELL GRANT, Canton, 31st August, 1908. 1244

TO LET.

"GLENWOOD" CAINE ROAD, suitable for a Boarding house or Club. Containing 26 Rooms.

2. BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, facing the Parade Ground.

C. M. S. PEAK BUNGALOW, Mount Kellet. Furnished. From 1st October, 1908 to 30th June 1909. Rent \$100 a month and taxes.

OFFICES in Bank Buildings, Top Floor. BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Fine Offices and Dwelling Rooms.

No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Top Floor (over Caldwell MacGregory).

OFFICES in Queen's Road Central, BELLILIOS TERRACE HOUSES, ROBINSON ROAD.

No. 3, DUNDRELL STREET Shop.

No. 2, DES VUEX VILLAS (PEAK).

Apply to— LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Building— Hongkong, 10th August, 1908. 89

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 6, Queen's Road, Central, comprising Six Large Rooms and Cuthouses suitable for business premises or dwellings, lately occupied by FELD, BORNEMANN.

Apply to— DAVID SASSOON & Co. Ltd., Hongkong, 7th April, 1908. 96

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUNDRELL STREET.

Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. 923

TO LET.

OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Apply to— SECRETARY, A. S. WATSON & Co. Limited, Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. 91

TO LET.

COAL YARD. Immediate Possession.

A PORTION of the COMPOUND of Marine Lot, No. 42, Wanchai, Praya East, facing the Sea, used for storing Coal, formerly occupied by Messrs. CHUI CHEONG & Co., Coal Merchants.

Apply to— N. MODY & CO., 54, 56, Queen's Road, Central. Hongkong, 29th July, 1908. 1215

TO LET.

ONE OFFICE ROOM, Third Floor, New Praya 2, opposite Murray Pier.

Apply to— SCHULDT & CO. Hongkong, 28th July, 1908. 1213

TO LET.

4-BOOMED HOUSES in Kowloon at Moderate Rentals.

Apply to— HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LD. Hongkong, 15th August, 1908. 1018

TO LET

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Vaux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. SHEWAN TOMES & Co.) Apply to— THE COMPTON DEPARTMENT, E. D. SASSOON & CO., Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 10th June, 1906. 947

TO LET.

No. 75, CAINE ROAD. Apply to— SAM WANG CO., LTD., 81, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 3rd September, 1908. 90

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE KOWLOON. Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. 185

TO LET.

No. 75, WYNDHAM STREET 6 ROOMED HOUSE. Apply to— A. B. AVASIA, Care of E. Pabaney. Hongkong, 5th September, 1908. 1267

TO LET.

NOS. 15, 17, 19 and 21, SEYMOUR ROAD. Apply to— COMPTON DEPARTMENT, Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Hongkong, 31st July, 1908. 68

TO LET.

GOOD AIRY ROOMS with Bath Rooms in a Large Foreign Built House in Robinson Road Kowloon. Cheap Rent, Rooms Nos. 7, 9 and 1st Floor; 3, 4, 5 and 6, Ground Floor. Apply to— WING ON, Contractor, 34, D'Aguiar Street. Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. 1257

TO LET.

NOS. 1, 3 and 5, ORMSBY TERRACE, Kowloon, with Ground at rear for Recreation or Garden. Cheap rental. Apply to— SPANISH PROCURATION, 2, Seymour Road. Hongkong, 4th September, 1908. 1264

TO LET.

AT SHAMEN, CANTON.

HOUSE No. 103, (Kwan Hwa Buildings) at present in the occupation of the I.M. Customs.

Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. 1110

TO LET.

THE NEW No. 84, The Peak, fully furnished, Garden and Tennis Court for immediate possession.

Apply to— PERCY SMITH & SETH, No. 5, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 9th September, 1908. 1213

TO LET.

DETACHED FURNISHED HOUSE for 6 Months or longer on ROBINSON ROAD with Tennis Court, 5 Rooms. Moderate rent to a suitable tenant. One Room suitable for Office, Des Vaux Road, Central.

Apply to— FREDERICK ELLIS, Estate Agent, 8A, Des Vaux Road Central. Hongkong, 9th September, 1908. 1260

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

A COUNTRY-BRED CHESTNUT MARE (Indian).

Apply to— THE MANAGER, Kennedy's Horse Repository. Hongkong, 10th September, 1908. 1283

FOR SALE.

CHINA EXPRESS CO., 3, DUNDRELL STREET.

FOR SALE a Quantity of NETTING for TENNIS COURTS, etc., at less than half cost.

GOBZ ANCHUTZ FOCAL PLANE CAMERA, PRIMO MATHEMATICA LENS, CHERRIOGA, Hongkong, 5th August, 1908. 1060

FOR SALE.

GRACA & CO. (Established 1894).

No. 27, Des Vaux Road, opposite the P. & O's Office.

Dealers in Rare Asiatic and Foreign Postage Stamps.

View and Artists' Postcards.

Novels, Cigars and all other Edible Goods.

Now on view a fine collection of 4,600 STAMPS for \$750.

Inspection cordially invited. 1021

FOR SALE.

FINE SITE on the Bowen Road, Ready for Building at a Cheap Price.

Apply to— PERCY SMITH & SETH, Accountants & Auditors, &c., No. 5, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 16th May, 1908. 853

FOR SALE.

FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c.

TO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT No. 285 at NORTH POINT. Suitable for above Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER.

Also FOR SALE.

Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 33 on PRAYA EAST. Approximate AREA 13,000 SQUARE FT. 999 YEARS' LEASE. For Particulars, apply—

GEO. FENWICK & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. 184

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER.)

Capital Subscribed (paid-up) Yen 5,000,000 Reserve Fund Yen 980,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Amoy Kobe, Taiwan, Anping, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Foochow, Osaka, Hankow, Keelung, Shanghai, Yokohama, Swatow.

HONGKONG OFFICE:

Interest allowed on Current Account Deposits received on terms which may be had on application.

D. TOHDOW, Manager. Hongkong, 5th April, 1907. 783

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP... Gold \$3,250,000, about Mex. \$7,222,222.

RESERVE FUND... Gold \$3,250,000, about Mex. \$7,222,222.

HEAD OFFICE: 60 Wall Street, New York.

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS all over the World.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money Current Account at the Rate of 2% per annum on Daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 12 months 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 6 " 4 " " "

For 3 " 3 " " "

No. 3, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager. Hongkong 8th April, 1908. 1103

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE
ITALIANA
(Florio and Rabattino United Companies)
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"CAPRI." Having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained. Perishable Goods to be taken delivery of immediately.
All Claims must be presented within ten days of the arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th inst. at 9.30 A.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
CAILLOWITZ & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 7th September, 1903.

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM HAMBURG, MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"MONMOUTHSHIRE." Captain Warner, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained. Perishable Goods to be taken delivery of immediately.
All Claims must be presented within ten days of the arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th inst. will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 7th September, 1903.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR." Having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained. Perishable Goods to be taken delivery of immediately.
All Claims must be presented within ten days of the arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th inst. will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 9th September, 1903.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON, COLOMBO AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KAMAKURA MARU." Having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained. Perishable Goods to be taken delivery of immediately.
All Claims must be presented within ten days of the arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th inst. will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.
Hongkong, 8th September, 1903.

NORDEUTSCHER LOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"LUETZOW." Having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained. Perishable Goods to be taken delivery of immediately.
All Claims must be presented within ten days of the arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th inst. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 16th September, at 9.30 A.M.
All Claims must reach us before the 20th September, or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.
NORDEUTSCHER LOYD, MELCHERS & Co., General Agents.
Hongkong, 8th September, 1903.

THE KAISER'S BEST FRIEND.

The Daily Mail's Berlin correspondent says:—There is a new power alongside the throne in the Fatherland, a German-Austrian, who holds allegiance to no fewer than four different monarchies and holds hereditary seats in the House of Lords of each of them. His name is Prince Maximilian Egon zu Fürstenberg, and the world is destined to hear more of him. Forty-five years old and a Roman Catholic multi-millionaire—a subject whom the Kaiser is reputed to treat as an equal—the unique international status, gigantic wealth, and imperial connections of this sportsman-courier, magnate make him one of the most remarkable figures in contemporary Europe.
A striking mixture of romantic medievalism and extreme progressiveness, Prince Fürstenberg is very much a man after the Kaiser's heart. Unknown to the country at large, the prince, who is still called "Max" by his cronies of former days in Vienna and Prague, has made his blunt personality and wise counsel so vital a factor in the Emperor's estimation that to have singled him out for future Chancellor of the Empire, Hitler, so-called, has been the Berlin quarters euphemistically known as "well informed." Prince Fürstenberg has pleaded his inexperience for stellar political honours. Meantime he has remained behind the scenes in the inalienable powerful position of the Kaiser's best friend. No man is said to be as close to William II. at this moment. Few are believed ever to have enjoyed that strong-willed Sovereign's confidence to even an approximate extent.

FRANK AND OUTSPOKEN.

Of closely related Swabian ancestry in the days before the Hohenzollerns attained a royal crown in Prussia, Emperor Fürstenberg is credited with treating Prince Fürstenberg on terms indistinguishable from those of equality, while the prince for his part is said to deal with his august kinsman with frankness and outspokenness no mere subject-counsellor would dare employ. Fürstenberg tells the Kaiser the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. He is the sentimental observation of a Berlin diplomat in commenting on the relations which have come to subsist between the two men.

His Serene Highness was born at Lana, Bohemia, in 1855, the son of an ancient noble house which proudly traces its lineage back to the twelfth century, and to one of Emperor Charles V's paladins. The Fürstenbergs of the early Middle Ages lived in the Black Forest. They received the rank of prince from Emperor Franz I. in 1803. In 1804 the Swabian-German line died out, and the princely title passed to the Austrian branch of the family. Under the emperor's patronage Fürstenberg produced brilliant statesmen and soldiers, so that the present prince is not departing from family traditions in serving at the elbow of a Kaiser. Graduated from the aristocratic University of Bonn on the Rhine, where Emperor William studied, Prince Fürstenberg passed his early life in Vienna and Prague, and on the family's various estates, gratifying a passion for hunting and other tastes of his own. Inheriting the title of "Upper Chamberlain of Austria, Prussia, Hungary, and Italy," the prince interested himself in politics before he was thirty. In 1892 he attracted attention to himself by a stirring speech in the Reichsrath, at Vienna, advocating German nationalism. Later he became vice-president of the Austrian House of Lords and one of the recognised political leaders of the monarchy. As the head of the Constitutionalists, or German-Austrian Liberals, he never missed an opportunity of repudiating the claims of Austria-Germans, especially the Bohemian element from which he himself is sprung.

GREAT WEALTH AND FAST ESTATES. In 1896, through the death of his cousin Karl Egon, Prince Maximilian Egon became the titular head of the House of Fürstenberg and the holder of its enormous estates, now valued at over £20,000,000. Their possession makes him one of the very wealthiest men in Europe. Comparatively poor before, the prince was now enabled to play a glittering rôle in aristocratic society in both Germany and Austria. His estates at Lana and Pagnan in Bohemia, his town palaces in Vienna and Karlsruhe, and his wondrously magnificent and extensive shooting preserve at Donaueschingen, in Baden, became the scenes of sumptuous hospitality, out rivaling the entertainments of kings and emperors. A lavish host, a captivating conversationalist, amateur litterateur, composer and poet, an inveterate but man, fond of soldiering and student traditions—a grand seigneur from tip to tip—Prince Fürstenberg marshalled all these qualities calculated to endear him to Emperor William. A few years ago the Kaiser raised his winning young kinsman to the high rank and title of Colonel-Marshal of the Prussian Court. Last summer, however, was destined to convert Prince Fürstenberg's status from that of a merely bosom friend into the coveted position of trusted confidant. When Prince Philip zu Eitelburg's son had set in consequence of the Kaiser's exposure and the squire of Liebenberg was banished from the Imperial court, Prince Maximilian Egon zu Fürstenberg stepped naturally to the fallen favourite's place. His rise in power and influence has been meteoric.

AN EPISODE AT HIGHLIFFE. One day last November, while the Kaiser was recuperating in England, the German newspapers published the laconic announcement that Prince Fürstenberg had left for Highcliffe at the Emperor's telegraphic summons. German political life at the moment was electric with fear and trembling as a result of the Moltke-Harden scandal. Prince von Bülow's Chancellorship was tottering under disastrous parliamentary difficulties. Fürstenberg was heralded on all sides as the coming man. It was asserted with positiveness that the Kaiser had brought him to Highcliffe to urge him to hurl himself into the breach and take the Chancellorship, from which Bülow was threatening to resign. It was related that the prince resisted all suggestions emphasizing his unpopularity for reasonableness so high. But he left Highcliffe, an irrevocable factor in German high politics, not Chancellor, but a co-creator of Chancellors. Since the Highcliffe episode Prince Fürstenberg has never been missing from the Emperor's entourage on important occasions. He helped the Kaiser christen the new German Navy at Wilhelmshaven in March, when Germany's first Dreadnought, the Nassau, was launched. He accompanied Fürstenberg west with the Emperor to Holland to inspect the preparations for converting the Kaiser's island into a fortress. Prince Fürstenberg was seen in the prince joined the Kaiser at Giffa, where they were tussling, and when the Italian sun had become the Imperial countenance for five weeks it was at Fürstenberg's shooting box at Donaueschingen that William II. tarried for a week before returning to his Imperial capital.

A POSSIBLE CHANCELLOR.

It is a subject of continuous talk in Court and diplomatic circles that the Kaiser is contemplating Prince Fürstenberg to become Chancellor when Prince von Bülow retires. Until now Prince Fürstenberg has declined to listen to the alluring suggestion, seeming to prefer a life of

society and sport to the burdens of exalted official rank. Meantime he is the object of unceasing flattery and intricate devices upon the part of those who realise the weight of his word with the Emperor, and who would themselves be either Chancellors or the friends of Chancellors. The prince's self-interest has unquestionably strengthened the Kaiser's unstrained confidence in his counsellor's square dealing and frank traits.

Prince Fürstenberg's colossal fortune consists of breweries in Bavaria, coal and iron mines in Silesia, vast timber and farm tracts in Baden, Bohemia, and Austria, and huge blocks of buildings in various metropolitan centres in Germany and Austria. His wife was a Countess von Schönborn-Buchheim, one of a trio of Austrian sisters who were celebrated beauties. The couple have five children.

COUNT TOLSTOY AT EIGHTY.

The following sketch of Count Tolstoy appears in the July "Ministry Magazine." When a man has reached the age of fourscore years, he is not to be judged by his incoherencies, or by the exceptional and perhaps eccentric things that he has done. His life should be regarded as a whole. What life things have been achieved? What has been the whole tenor of his influence? Count Lyof Tolstoy will, if he lives a few weeks longer, and his bodily health is still but little impaired—attain to his eighty-first birthday on August 28. He has lived much. He has thought much. He has written much. His countrymen hold him in high esteem, and are rightly proud of him. He, almost alone in Russia, has been able to authoritatively say the things he thinks, to speak out his whole mind, to affront the established church, and to criticize the Czar, and yet remain unharmed and even unloved.

Tolstoy has gone through four important periods of experience. In his youth, he was a joyous, pleasure-loving man of the world, a favourite at Court, a gambler, a dandy. After that, he became the literary artist, and wrote books which by their simplicity and power brought him the world's applause.

Tolstoy, in fact, was afflicted with a weariness of the world. The secret of the true Russian nature is simplicity; and in the end Tolstoy sought to return to a simple faith as well as to a simple life. All that belonged to our complex civilisation he came to think of as a "madness." The teachings of the Gospels, the life of Jesus, were his only guide. The tillage of the soil was the only occupation for a man who knew the truth. Therefore, this genius turned his back upon the splendours of great capitals, and betook himself, with his wife and daughter, to his farm at Yasnaya Polyana, in Southern Russia; and there he lives to-day, so far from the life of one who sees no good in anything that is not of the essence of simplicity. The Count wished to give away his entire fortune, but his wife took legal measures to prevent this, and so it was that his books, which are free to every publisher throughout the world, while their author will not take a cent from their enormous sales. He dresses in sheepskins or in rough woollen clothes. He imagines that he fares like the humblest monk in the land.

As a matter of fact, this simplicity of Tolstoy is hardly real. His wife, who watches over him as tenderly as if he had never declared marriage to be a sin, sees to it that he is not deprived of creature comforts. Under his shaggy outer clothing he wears the finest linen. Though his food is simple, it is of the best, and is cooked with all the skill of a Parisian chef. Because of his old age, he does not detect the kindly imposition that is practised on him. He says:

"I am poor. I have scarcely a copeck. I can give nothing to charity." Literally, he speaks the truth; but, actually, there is a fortune held by those whose pleasure it is to minister to his comfort. He eats off the cheapest crockery, and says:

"My food is as simple as any peasant's." He does not see that this food consists of daintily cooked viands, with pastiches and other fruits, which many a rich banker could scarcely afford when out of season.

Men and women come to see him from all parts of the world. To those who listen to him with reverence he has kindly words to say. To others, who argue that his view of life is wrong, he shows a rough impatience. Not long ago the president of a leading American University visited him for a few hours, and then came away. He was a man of wide learning and great experience.

"What do you think of this American scholar?" was asked of Tolstoy.

"He is only a barbarian," returned the "master."

It is easy to mock at the incongruities of Tolstoy's home-to-day, but it must not be forgotten that he is terribly sincere. Whatever we may think of his beliefs, we must respect his sincerity after simple faith and purity and truth. The world as he would have it, it would be a world of peace and brotherhood, and the power of his teaching have been heard into those who despair of what the world now is, and who look forward to the ideals of a humanity made perfect.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE FAR EAST.

(FROM "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.)

WASHINGTON, August 14th. An interview with a Chinese official in Paris, who is reported to have declared that Japan means to use China as her tool, a speech of Count Okuma which, if correctly reported, is somewhat ill-timed, together with the stagnation in the country's affairs under the best of summer, have served to start in irresponsible quarters here an agitation for an American alliance with China. The scope of the proposed alliance is left very vague, but its object is to counterbalance the power of Japan, and its precedent is the British treaty with that country. The New York Herald, ever ready to air anti-Japanese sentiments, leads the movement, which, it is hardly necessary to say, has no real weight. As pointed out last summer, when rumours of a treaty with Germany were afloat, the United States has at present, despite its colonial development, no intention of departing from its policy, first formulated in Washington, of avoiding entangling foreign alliances. Even if it were seeking an ally it is hardly likely that it would choose one unable to confer any substantial good-proposal, or to do any real work, except in certain circumstances, to embroil this country in complications, which its whole diplomacy is aimed at avoiding. Moreover, neither the Senate in its present mood, nor the Western States, whose anti-Oriental sentiment is not confined to the Japanese, would countenance for a moment the conclusion of such a treaty. The United States is friendly towards China, but as has been repeatedly told in high official quarters, it only aims to secure for the Celestial Empire "fair play" to maintain the "open door," and secure for its inhabitants the most favoured-nation treatment, and this is amply assured by the commercial conventions already in force with the Peking Government.

Though the majority of the important newspapers continue to ignore editorially the Australasian progress of the fleet, it has undoubtedly tended to bring up the Japanese question. Very early every journal, including the New York Sun, and has commented upon the reception of Admiral Sperry's battleships at Auckland and in it, as before mentioned, a sign that British Australasia is pleased at the prospect of having, in default of a British fleet, an American one to bear the brunt of the struggle that will come if the vision of the Yellow Peril materializes. The futile, but apparently popular, agitation of the New York Herald for an American alliance with China is also directed against the Japanese, whom the average American regards as the embodiment of the Yellow Peril. And this morning comes a three-column despatch to the New York Times from its correspondent here to prove that not only the American people regard Japan with profound suspicion, but that the Government, in consequence, is about to define clearly its policy in regard to China for the integrity of which they fear. It suggests that an alliance with China would be absurd, the best thing will be to form one with Germany for the purpose of checking Japanese Eastern aggression.

Though manifestly over-coloured, and though a German treaty is almost as impossible as a Chinese one, the despatch is founded upon truth. However much it may be protested to the contrary, there exists in the country a latent distrust of Japan, a distrust that Mr. Roosevelt's failure to deny Captain Hobson's assertion at Denver that the President himself feared war has done nothing to diminish. It has been hoped in diplomatic quarters that the visit of the fleet to Yokohama would minimize this feeling, and end an effect is still expected, but it is hardly an effect to say it is high. It is hardly an effect to say it is high. It is hardly an effect to say it is high.

It is evident that attempts are to be made to revive the anti-Japanese agitation. For some days the New York Herald has been devoting much space in advocacy of an American-Chinese alliance, the object, it is frankly stated, being to check Japanese pretensions in the Far East. The New York Herald has industriously interviewed a great many persons, some of whom have pronounced openly in favour of an alliance, which has also received some newspaper support. But obviously in favour of an alliance, the question at the present time and the world would have to be vital and immediate for the country to sanction such a radical departure from its traditional foreign policy of avoiding "entangling foreign alliances."

The New York Times gives a leading place in today's issue to an article declaring that it is admitted—although it does not specify by whom the admission is made—that the events of the last month have brought forth to the attention of the Government the desirability of arriving at a more positive



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determination of our intentions in the Eastern Hemisphere. Japan's treatment of Korea, the "Tatsu-Maru" incident, Japanese opposition to the Eakman Railway, and Japan's course in Manchuria have, according to the New York Times, created a distinctly bad impression on the Washington Government. It is necessary, the New York Times holds, for the United States to take steps to safeguard its trade interests in China.

The enthusiastic reception accorded to the American fleet by Australians is used as an anti-Japanese club and as an indication that Australia, no less than the United States, reads the signs of the times and would be the first to lend her support to the United States in case she found it necessary to exert her strength in the Far East.

Some of the papers even indulge in the speculation of an Anglo-American Alliance brought about through the influence of Australia.

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ARRIVALS.

PTZPATRICK, British str., Williams, 10th Sept.—Penang 30th Aug., General—Order. GERMANY, German str., 10th Sept.—Canton. HUPCH, British str., 10th Sept.—Hoihow. INVEROLYER, British str., 21st Sept.—New York 21st July, Case Oil and General—Shewan, Tomes & Co. KUKLING, British str., 12th Sept.—H. A. Wavell. 10th Sept.—Shanghai Sept. 6th and Swallow 9th, General—Butterfield & Swire. KWANONG, Chinese str., 10th Sept.—Canton. PRA, British str., 4th Sept.—W. W. Cooke, R.N.R. 10th Sept.—Middlebrook 18th July, and Singapore 5th September, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

CLEARANCES.

At the Harbour Master's Office. 10th September. Borneo, German str., for Sandakan. Hutchon, British str., for Swatow. Haka, German str., for Chinkiang.

DEPARTURES.

10th September. ARKELL, British str., for Newcastle. ARADON, British str., for Singapore. DEWILSHIRE, German str., for Europe, &c. LOTVAL, German str., for Saigon. LUTZOW, German str., for Shanghai. MANILA, German str., for Manila & Australia. MATILDE, German str., for Hoihow. RAJNAR, German str., for Rajang.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

September 10th. ABERDEEN DOCKS.—Sarragon, J.M.S. Whiting, J.M.S. U.S.S. Albatross, Vigilante, Chua Ch. Monlans, Siberia, Rubi, Kiang Ta. COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS.—Pocahontas, Kaga Maru.

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DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON &c. via USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	MALTA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 19th inst., at Noon.
ALEXANDRIA, ANTWERP & HAMBURG &c.	SPEZIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	About 28th inst.
HARVE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	AMERICA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Detnat	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 20th inst.
HARVE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	BRASILIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Schwinghammer	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 20th inst.
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MARSHALLS, &c. via PORT OF CALL.	AMERICA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Hildebrandt	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 20th inst.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	AWA MARU	Fr. str.	—	Verron	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 15th inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	CATHAY	Jap. str.	—	A. Keith	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst., D'light
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	TAMBA MARU	Jap. str.	—	C.H. Butler	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst., D'light
TRIESTE, &c. via SINGAPORE, &c.	VORWAERTS	Am. str.	—	B. Bednars	SANDER, WIELER & Co.	On 20th inst., at D'light
NEW YORK & BOSTON via PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	INDRAMAYO	Am. str.	—	Karberg	STANDARD OIL CO., LD.	About 25th inst.
NEW YORK	VANDALIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	W. Ross	STANDARD OIL CO., LD.	On 21st inst., at 5 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO	SHIMOSA	Brit. str.	—	G. S. Lapraik	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 25th inst.
YANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	DAKOTAH	Brit. str.	—	Boyd	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	About 30th inst.
YANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	LENNOX	Brit. str.	2 m.	T. Harrison	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	To-day, at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE, WASH., &c.	EMPERESS OF CHINA	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. S. Lapraik	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 26th inst., at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE, WASH., &c.	KAGA MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Boyd	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 26th inst., at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE, WASH., &c.	INVERIC	Brit. str.	—	J. Nagao	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 20th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via TIMOR PORT DARWIN	TOSA MARU	Jap. str.	—	St. John George	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 28th inst., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	ALDENHAM	Jap. str.	—	T. Harrison	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 17th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	L. Dawson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 17th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	TATYUAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	N. Mathieson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 10th Oct., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	KUMANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	E. E. Cope	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at Noon.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	HITACHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	N. Mathieson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 18th inst.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KUMANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Pander	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 30th inst., at Noon.
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